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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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APRIL, 1988

EMPLOYMENT RECORDS ALL-TIME HIGH IN APRIL

SEASONALITY INFLUENCES NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Carolina rose 14,300 in April as seasonal growth throughout the private sector pushed the job count to 1,439,000, an all-time high. This was the third consecutive month of growth above the 10,000 level, with these three months accounting for 44,800 additions. All major industry divisions registered advances during the month, with three groups recording record highs. Overall, nonagricultural employment exceeded the year-ago figure by 50,900.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT UP SLIGHTLY IN APRIL

The public sector set an all-time high, picking up 700 jobs to run its count to 264,500. State government was responsible for practically all of this increase as employers added 600 to state payrolls. An advance of 300 was seen in both state education and other state government. Federal government added 100 employees, while the local job count remained constant. Within local government, a loss of 100 in schools was offset by a gain of 100 in other government.

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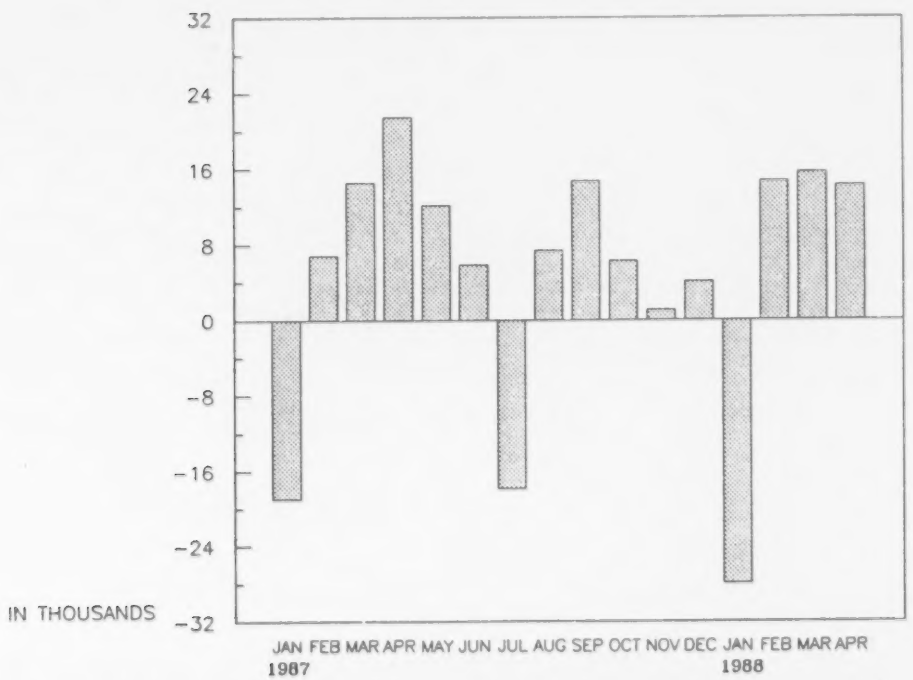
PRIVATE SECTOR SURGES

For the second consecutive month, service-producing industries were the primary factor behind the surge in nonfarm employment. The private sector, with record highs being established in trade (+6,300 to 326,500) and services (+3,900 to 254,000), rose 13,600 to 1,174,500 during the month. Of the 6,300 additions in trade, 97% were located in the retail division. The majority of this increase occurred in eating and drinking places, while more moderate gains were recorded in apparel and accessory stores, automotive dealers and services stations, and building materials and garden supplies. Wholesale trade added 200 positions to the job count. The service industry, breaking the previous high of 250,100, was led by a jump of 2,300 in hotels and other lodging places. Significant advances were also seen in amusement and recreation services. Increased building activity pushed construction payrolls upward 1,600. Although this growth was widespread, the majority was registered by special trade contractors (+900). Positive movement was also seen in finance, insurance, and real estate (+1,000); and transportation and public utilities (+600). Manufacturing reported a minor increase of 200, entirely in durable goods. The hard-good sector, up 400, was driven by machinery, except electrical (+300), while nondurables, down 200, experienced heavy losses in textile mill products (-900). Despite this small gain, manufacturing, at 378,200, stood 8,700 higher than one year earlier.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
JANUARY, 1987–APRIL, 1988



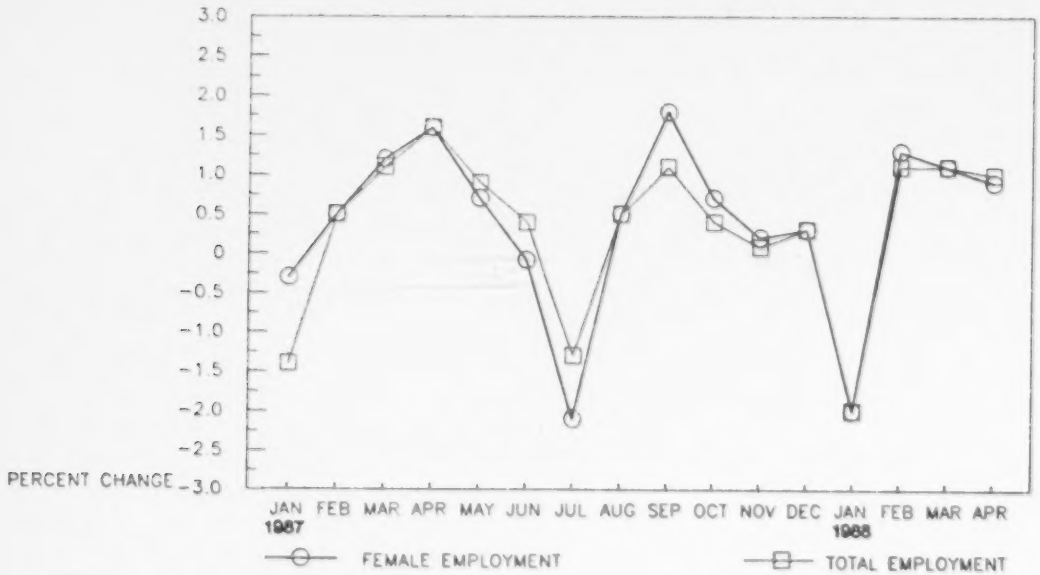
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE

Female employment climbed to 669,700 in April, up 6,000 from the previous month. This surge in employment in South Carolina pushed the female job count to an all-time high. Expansion in the private sector created 5,800 jobs, accounting for 97% of the growth. The public sector recorded a slight gain of 200 female workers.

In the private sector, the retail division (+3,500) continued to push trade employment upward. Retail employers were responsible for the entire increase of women employees in trade (+3,400), with wholesale trade declining 100. Overall, retail trade recorded 58% of the monthly increase in female employment. Services (+2,200) benefitted from a seasonal upturn in hotel and other lodging places (+1,400). Positive movement was also recorded in finance, insurance, and real estate (+500); and construction (+100). Transportation and public utilities remained unchanged for the month. Female employment in the manufacturing sector declined 400 in April. Nondurable goods accounted for the entire decrease, with durable goods holding steady. In total government, female employment increased 200 to 148,900 in April. State government added 300 jobs, while local government dropped 100 from the ranks due to a decline in local education. Federal government held steady.

When compared with year-ago levels, female employment rose 22,800. Five of six major industry divisions in the private sector experienced expansion over the year, with the exception of construction, which remained unchanged. Total government was 1,300 lower than the year-ago level of 150,200.

PERCENT CHANGE IN FEMALE EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT, JANUARY,1987-APRIL,1988



UNEMPLOYMENT HITS 15-YEAR LOW IN SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell sharply to 4.5% in April, the lowest figure in almost 15 years. This rate represented 74,000 jobless individuals, a decline of 9,500 from the March level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed to continued seasonal hiring in trade, services, construction, and agriculture. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.4% in April.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
April, 1988

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,646,700	1,641,100	1,623,800	1,641,700	1,650,900	1,618,800
Total Employment	1,572,700	1,557,600	1,533,200	1,565,500	1,570,000	1,526,000
Total Unemployment	74,000	83,500	90,600	76,200	80,900	92,800
Unemployment Rate	4.5	5.1	5.6	4.6	4.9	5.7

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	225,050	223,890	219,570	234,420	232,680	227,020
Total Employment	216,380	214,120	209,500	226,710	224,590	218,500
Total Unemployment	8,670	9,780	10,070	7,720	8,090	8,520
Unemployment Rate	3.9	4.4	4.6	3.3	3.5	3.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	323,130	320,120	322,510
Total Employment	312,240	307,870	307,650
Total Unemployment	10,890	12,250	14,860
Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.8	4.6

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	120,264	119,957	118,347	121,323	120,903	119,363
Total Employment	113,905	112,867	111,041	114,713	114,103	111,806
Total Unemployment	6,359	7,090	7,306	6,610	6,801	7,557
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.9	6.2	5.4	5.6	6.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

During the month of April, nonfarm employment in the Charleston area experienced a rise of 1,300 to 192,600. This figure was 7,000 greater than the year-ago level of 185,600. Due to scattered gains throughout, the private sector accounted for approximately 85% of the overall growth. Jobs in manufacturing were up 300 as a result of continued recalls from layoffs. Durable goods rose 200 over the month and nondurable goods climbed 100. Increased tourism along the coast resulted in a 300 upturn in the trade industry. Influenced by seasonality as well, employment in services advanced 200. Positive movement was also seen in construction (+100); transportation and public utilities (+100); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100). Employers in the public sector added 200 workers to the payrolls. Federal and local government experienced a rise of 100 each, while state government held steady at 14,300 from one month earlier.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs in the Columbia area rose 1,800 to 234,700 in April. Approximately 89% of the overall gain was centered in the private sector. Manufacturing (+600) was the largest contributor as both durables (+300) and nondurables (+300) shared equally in the rise. Following the upward pace was wholesale and retail trade (+500), which benefited from seasonal influences. Positive movement was also observed in finance, insurance, and real estate (+200); construction (+100); transportation and public utilities (+100); and services (+100). The addition in the service industry was due mainly to last-minute income tax filers. Total government, at 64,400, advanced 200 over the month. Contributing to the increase were state and local government, with employment gains of 100 each. Federal government, at 8,400, remained unchanged from the previous month.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Strong seasonal growth throughout the private sector pushed nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area upward 3,400 in April to a record level of 315,200. Gains were recorded in six of seven major industries as the nonagricultural job count exceeded the year-ago figure by 8,300. The private sector accounted for 3,100 additions during the month, with the majority coming in seasonal-sensitive industries. Trade, up 1,100, was spurred by an increase of 900 in the retail division. Services jumped 800 to 55,600 as favorable weather conditions moved people outdoors. This level not only exceeded one year ago by 3,900, but also placed services at an all-time high. Construction advanced 600, while manufacturing rose 500. Within manufacturing, nondurable goods increased 300, entirely in textile mills, while the hard-good sector added 200 workers to the payroll. Transportation and public utilities reported a minor increase of 100; however, this slight rise did push employment to 11,600, a record level. Finance, insurance, and real estate was the only industry not to increase as employment remained constant. Employers in the public workforce added 300 employees to the ranks as local and state government added 200 and 100, respectively.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate slipped to 5.4% in April . . . as nonfarm payrolls added 174,000. This drop of 0.2 percentage point from March lowered the rate to its lowest level since June, 1974, when it was also 5.4%, and provided stark contrast to the year-ago rate of 6.3%. The increase in payrolls, however, was the smallest since September, 1987, when 159,000 workers were added to the ranks. This modest rise in employment is expected to ease fears of an overheating economy. Service-producing industries accounted for more than two thirds of the increase by adding 117,000 jobs. The service industry advanced 55,000, with much of the gain in the health field. Other areas registering growth were finance, insurance, and real estate (+17,000); retail trade (+16,000); wholesale trade (+15,000); and transportation and public utilities (+12,000). The goods-producing sector was up 57,000, with manufacturing comprising 44,000 of the increase. Much of the growth in factories occurred in fabricated metal products, and machinery, except electrical. Mining jumped 15,000, while construction held steady from one month earlier. The index of diffusion, which measures the percent of industries in which employment increased, fell for the second consecutive month to 56.5. February's index was 62.7, while March registered 58.1.

Average weekly hours rose 0.3 hour in April . . . to 34.9, while the average workweek in factories was 0.2 hour higher than the March level of 41.0. Overtime advanced from 3.7 hours to 4.0 hours. A large gain in wholesale trade (+$0.10) propelled the nonfarm pay rate upward $0.05 to $9.22, while factory wages also grew $0.05 to $10.12 an hour. Average weekly earnings increased $4.50 to $321.78, while factory employees took home paychecks averaging $414.92 in April. All major industries registered growth, with mining (+$9.94), wholesale trade (+$6.76), and construction (+$6.41) leading the way.

Retail sales fell 0.6% in April . . . for the first decline in six months. Factors blamed for this negative movement included an early Easter, bad weather, and large tax bills for some people. However, news was not all bad, as March's figure was revised upward from +0.8% to +1.7%. Car sales (-1.0%) decreased for the first time since November, 1987, as various incentive programs began to phase out. Retail sales, excluding the highly erratic automobile industry, fell 0.5%. Other negative changes during the month included restaurants (-1.6%), gasoline stations (-1.3%), department stores (-0.5%), and grocery stores (-0.3%). Positive movement was seen at hardware and building supply stores (+1.0%). Overall, sales of both durable and nondurables goods dropped 0.6% each.

The Producer Price Index increased 0.4% over the month . . . despite the biggest jump in energy prices in 15 months. This moderate gain in wholesale prices quelled much of the fear of impending inflation that had surfaced following March's 0.6% rise. For the first four months of the year, prices rose at an annual rate of 2.9%. Energy costs, fueled by rising world crude oil prices, jumped 3.1% during the month. Excluding both the energy and food (+0.4%) sectors, prices in April advanced only 0.1%. Increases were also recorded for crude materials (+1.3%), intermediate materials (+0.8%), and finished goods (+0.4%). A good sign occurred at automobile dealerships where prices of new cars fell 0.5%.

Consumer prices, driven by rising apparel costs, were 0.4% higher than March . . . This increase, which amounts to a 5.3% compound annual rate, was also fed by a jump in food and beverage costs, and the first energy advance since November, 1987. Clothing prices soared 2.0% during the month, matching March's upswing. These increases were the greatest since 1947, when records were first kept. Higher costs were also registered in energy (+0.8%), and food and beverage (+0.6%).

Housing starts advanced 0.5% in April . . . despite a large drop in single-family homes. Restricted by higher mortgage interest rates, construction of single-family units fell 6.9%. However, multi-family construction, dormant in recent months, soared 23.3% to produce the overall increase. April's gain, coupled with increases in February (+9.9%) and March (+2.3%), was still not enough to surpass the year-ago level, which stood 4.5% higher. Building permits, considered a good sign of future construction activity, fell 4.1%, with single-family permits (-6.8%) more than offsetting multi-family units (+ 2.2%).

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Rain received over much of the state during April was very beneficial to crop growth. Corn planting continued to make excellent progress by mid-April and was nearing completion in many counties. Tobacco transplanting moved at a rapid pace and was well ahead of last year. Charleston County's tomato crop was progressing well although high winds caused some problems. Most of the crop was in the staking/tying stage. Tomatoes were rated in good condition statewide. Most other vegetable crops were rated in fair to good condition with some dampening off problems reported on watermelons. Early strawberry harvest got underway the last part of April.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROP STATISTICS
Week Ended April 24, 1988

CROP	PHASE	PERCENT
Corn	Planted	95
Cotton	Planted	11
Peanuts	Planted	5
Tobacco	Planted	65
Watermelons	Planted	80
Cantaloups	Planted	64
Spg. Cukes	Planted	73
Tomatoes	Planted	94
Snap Beans	Planted	49
Sorghum	Planted	2
Sweet Potato	Planted	5

HOURLY EARNINGS EXPERIENCE SLIGHT RISE IN APRIL

Hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers rose $0.01 to $8.27 in April. Durables and nondurables edged upward $0.02 and $0.01, respectively. Durables, at $8.44, witnessed its largest monthly increase in machinery, except electrical (+$0.07). Minute additions were seen in fabricated metal products (+$0.01), and instruments and related products (+$0.01). Negative movement was displayed in furniture and fixtures (-$0.06); stone, clay, and glass products (-$0.03); lumber and wood products (-$0.02); and electrical and electronic equipment (-$0.02). Nondurables, at $8.18, experienced the largest payroll addition in paper and allied products (+$0.09). Positive movement was also observed in apparel and other textile products (+$0.02), and textile mill products (+$0.01). Suffering from payroll declines were food and kindred products (-$0.05), printing and publishing (-$0.03), and chemicals and allied products (-$0.01). Weekly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturers dropped $1.24 from the previous month to $342.38, but were $9.11 higher than the year-ago figure of $333.27.

Throughout the nation, average hourly earnings advanced $0.05 to $10.12. Durables and nondurables saw payroll gains of $0.05 and $0.03, respectively.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
April, 1988

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.27	$ 8.26	$ 8.05	$ 9.08	$ 9.14	$ 9.06
Average Weekly Earnings	$342.38	$343.62	$333.27	$371.37	$379.31	$379.61
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$292.38	$294.95	$295.71	$317.14	$325.59	$336.83

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.35	$ 8.27	$ 7.88	$ 8.21	$ 8.22	$ 7.96
Average Weekly Earnings	$345.69	$342.38	$320.72	$341.54	$342.77	$330.34
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$295.21	$293.89	$284.58	$291.67	$294.22	$293.11

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.12	$ 10.07	$ 9.87
Average Weekly Earnings	$414.92	$412.87	$398.75
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$354.33	$354.39	$353.82

OVERTIME HOURS DECLINE IN APRIL

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers experienced a 0.1 hour decline in overtime worked during April. This drop was the second consecutive monthly decline. Less business in the nondurable-good division led to a 0.2 hour reduction in overtime. Durable goods (+0.1) recorded a small increase. Compared to a year-ago, overtime hours were up 0.3 hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

April, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.1	4.2	3.8
Durable Goods	4.6	4.5	3.9
Nondurable Goods	3.8	4.0	3.8

WORKWEEK DOWN SLIGHTLY IN APRIL

South Carolina's manufacturing production workweek, at 41.4, experienced a loss of 0.2 hour during April. Overall, a shorter scheduled workweek was the primary cause. Nondurables, at 40.8, declined 0.3 hour. Within nondurables, less hours worked were seen in nearly all major industry groups. The most significant decrease in soft goods was observed in printing and publishing (-1.4). Notable hourly downturns were also displayed in chemicals and allied products (-0.7), food and kindred products (-0.6), apparel and other textile products (-0.3), and textile mill products (-0.2). The only major industry group in nondurables to experience a rise was paper and allied products (+0.4). Durables, at 42.6, were down 0.1 hour. Negative movement was seen in stone, clay, and glass products (-0.7); furniture and fixtures (-0.6); and machinery, except electrical (-0.3). Lumber and wood products, and electrical and electronic equipment suffered hourly losses of 0.1 each. Hourly gains were witnessed in instruments and related products (+1.0), and fabricated metal products (+0.1).

Nationally, the workweek for manufacturing workers remained unchanged at 41.0, with a 0.1 hour rise in overtime hours.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX FALLS IN APRIL

South Carolina's manufacturing production-worker productivity index fell 0.7 point to 110.6 in April. Production employment (-700) and average weekly hours (-0.2) were responsible for the decline. Nondurable goods (-1.1) experienced the largest decrease in output per hour. Durable goods (-0.1) were down slightly. April's productivity index was 2.1 points higher than the year-ago figure of 108.5.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1967 = 100.0
April, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	110.6	111.3	108.5
Durable-Good Productivity Index	154.6	154.7	147.6
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	96.2	97.3	95.8
Textile Productivity Index	68.8	69.6	70.0
Apparel Productivity Index	100.7	101.8	99.4

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
April, 1988

				Unadjusted percent change to April, 1988 from-	
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
All items	117.1	116.5	112.7	+0.5	+3.9

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Chemical Operator	48	None	N/A	12	X		$12,480	X		Lancaster
Copywriter	15	Market Res. Anaylyst	15	15	X		$14,000	X		Sumter
Finishing Supervisor	64	None	N/A	15	X		$15,000	X		Gaffney
Rehabilitation Counselor	30	Recreation Director	06	17	X		$23,000	X		Columbia
Accountant	48	Accounts Payable	26	16	X		$15,600	X		Beaufort
Assistant Manager	18	None	N/A	14	X		$15,000	X		Georgetown
Senior Draftsman	59	Q. C. Inspector	18	15	X		$20,000	X		Florence
Meat Cutter	31	None	N/A	12	X		$ 7,000		X	Kingstree
Truck Driver, Heavy	48	None	N/A	12	X		$12,480	X		Chester
Fork Lift Driver	30	Mechanical Helper	18	12	X		$12,480		X	Hampton
Jailer	36	Security Guard	24	14	X		$12,064		X	Hampton
Manager, Sales	99	Administrative Assistant	99	16	X		$25,000		X	Columbia
Logistics Engineer	99	Manager, Supply	99	14	X		$28,000		X	Columbia

*There are currently more than 93,509 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1988

Industry	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Net Change From: Mar. 1988	Net Change From: Apr. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1439.0	1424.7	1388.1	+ 14.3	+ 50.9
Total Private	1174.5	1160.9	1124.4	+ 13.6	+ 50.1
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	88.0	86.4	84.4	+ 1.6	+ 3.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.8	13.3	12.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.4
Highway and Street Construction	4.8	4.5	4.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.0	8.8	8.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Special Trade Contractors	42.6	41.7	41.9	+ 0.9	+ 0.7
Electrical Work	8.4	8.2	8.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	378.2	378.0	369.5	+ 0.2	+ 8.7
Durable Goods	128.4	128.0	122.8	+ 0.4	+ 5.6
Nondurable Goods	249.8	250.0	246.7	- 0.2	+ 3.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	60.4	59.8	57.8	+ 0.6	+ 2.6
Trucking and Warehousing	18.7	18.5	17.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Water Transportation	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Communication	12.6	12.5	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.1	8.1	8.2	0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.2	15.2	15.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Electric Services	9.4	9.4	9.5	0.0	- 0.1
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	326.5	320.2	304.9	+ 6.3	+ 21.6
Wholesale Trade	57.9	57.7	56.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.8	32.7	31.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.3	13.2	13.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.1	25.0	24.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Groceries and Related Products	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.1	3.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1988

Industry	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Net Change From: Mar. 1988	Net Change From: Apr. 1987
Retail Trade	268.6	262.5	248.7	+ 6.1	+ 19.9
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.9	11.5	11.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.1	5.9	6.2	+ 0.2	- 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	32.1	31.9	30.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Department Stores	19.2	19.2	19.2	0.0	0.0
Food Stores	44.9	44.7	43.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Grocery Stores	41.7	41.8	41.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.8	64.8	63.7	+ 1.0	+ 2.1
Banking	14.3	14.3	14.4	0.0	- 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.1	14.1	14.2	0.0	- 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.6	5.6	5.8	0.0	- 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.1	8.1	8.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	15.5	15.4	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Life Insurance	8.1	8.0	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Services	254.0	250.1	242.5	+ 3.9	+ 11.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	24.3	22.0	23.2	+ 2.3	+ 1.1
Health Services	49.8	49.6	48.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Hospitals	16.6	16.8	16.6	- 0.2	0.0
Educational Services	22.6	22.6	22.7	0.0	- 0.1
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	13.1	13.0	13.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Total Government	264.5	263.8	263.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.8
Total Federal Government	38.2	38.1	38.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Total State Government	89.2	88.6	84.4	+ 0.6	+ 4.8
State Education	38.4	38.1	34.8	+ 0.3	+ 3.6
Other State Government	50.8	50.5	49.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Total Local Government	137.1	137.1	141.0	0.0	- 3.9
Local Education	78.6	78.7	84.1	- 0.1	- 5.5
Other Local Government	58.5	58.4	56.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1988

Industry	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Net Change From: Mar. 1988	Net Change From: Apr. 1987
Manufacturing	378.2	378.0	369.5	+ 0.2	+ 8.7
Durable Goods	128.4	128.0	122.8	+ 0.4	+ 5.6
Lumber and Wood Products	14.9	14.9	15.5	0.0	- 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.6	4.5	4.9	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.9	3.9	4.1	0.0	- 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	4.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Furniture	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	10.9	10.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.1	3.0	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.2	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	15.9	14.9	0.0	+ 1.0
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	2.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.6	5.6	5.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.2	31.9	29.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.4
Construction and Related Machinery	1.5	1.4	1.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	7.0	6.4	0.0	+ 0.6
General Industrial Machinery	7.0	7.0	6.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.6	22.4	21.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.5	2.5	2.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Household Appliances	2.4	2.5	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.9	8.8	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.3	3.2	3.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Transportation Equipment	9.0	9.1	8.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	5.7	5.8	5.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.2	3.3	3.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.8	4.0	3.4	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods	249.8	250.0	246.7	- 0.2	+ 3.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.1	15.4	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.2	2.1	2.5	+ 0.1	- 0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1988

Industry	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Net Change From: Mar. 1988	Net Change From: Apr. 1987
Textile Mill Products	106.5	107.4	106.1	- 0.9	+ 0.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.7	27.8	27.2	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.5	30.6	29.9	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Knitting Mills	9.4	9.5	9.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.0	15.4	15.5	- 0.4	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.9	7.8	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.3	6.6	6.9	- 0.3	- 0.6
Floor Covering Mills	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	10.1	10.2	- 0.2	- 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	9.0	9.1	9.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.6	6.6	6.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.2	45.2	44.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.6	9.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.2	7.2	6.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.6	14.6	15.3	0.0	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.1	5.1	5.5	0.0	- 0.4
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.4	6.5	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.6	2.5	2.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.1	9.1	9.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	16.0	15.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.9	10.9	10.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.5	32.3	31.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.2	14.2	14.7	0.0	- 0.5
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	2.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	22.5	22.2	20.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	10.8	10.7	9.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1988

Industry	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Net Change From: Mar. 1988	Net Change From: Apr. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1431.0	1433.8	1380.3	- 2.8	+ 50.7
Total Private	1173.9	1176.4	1124.0	- 2.5	+ 49.9
Construction	88.7	87.6	85.1	+ 1.1	+ 3.6
Manufacturing	379.4	379.7	370.7	- 0.3	+ 8.7
Durable Goods	128.4	128.3	122.8	+ 0.1	+ 5.6
Lumber and Wood Products	15.0	14.8	15.6	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.0	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.2	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	16.0	14.9	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.0	31.8	29.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	7.0	6.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.8	22.5	21.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Nondurable Goods	251.0	251.4	247.9	- 0.4	+ 3.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.3	15.7	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Textile Mill Products	106.7	108.0	106.3	- 1.3	+ 0.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.6	27.9	27.1	- 0.3	+ 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.7	30.8	30.1	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Knitting Mills	9.4	9.5	9.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.0	15.4	15.5	- 0.4	- 0.5
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.8	10.2	10.1	- 0.4	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.3	45.3	45.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.6	9.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.4	15.1	0.0	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.4	9.3	9.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	16.1	15.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.0	11.0	10.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.4	32.2	31.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.2	14.1	14.7	+ 0.1	- 0.5

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1988

Industry	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Net Change From: Mar. 1988	Net Change From: Apr. 1987
Transportation and Public Utilities	60.7	60.4	58.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.6
Trucking and Warehousing	18.8	18.9	17.3	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Communication	12.6	12.5	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.3	15.3	15.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	326.9	329.3	305.3	- 2.4	+21.6
Wholesale Trade	58.0	58.3	56.3	- 0.3	+ 1.7
Retail Trade	268.9	271.0	249.0	- 2.1	+19.9
General Merchandise Stores	33.1	32.9	31.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Food Stores	45.0	46.2	43.8	- 1.2	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.7	65.4	63.6	+ 0.3	+ 2.1
Insurance Carriers	15.5	15.2	14.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Services	250.9	252.4	239.6	- 1.5	+11.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.3	23.5	22.2	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Educational Services	21.5	21.6	21.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Total Government	257.1	257.4	256.3	- 0.3	+ 0.8
Total Federal Government	38.0	38.2	38.1	- 0.2	- 0.1
Total State Government	87.3	86.5	82.6	+ 0.8	+ 4.7
Total Local Government	131.8	132.7	135.6	- 0.9	- 3.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1988

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	315.2	311.8	306.9	234.7	232.9	224.5
Construction	21.9	21.3	20.4	14.1	14.0	13.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	1.9	1.7	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.9	10.7	10.3	-	-	-
Manufacturing	101.1	100.6	99.4	30.5	29.9	28.6
Durable Goods	31.3	31.1	30.2	15.3	15.0	14.5
Lumber and Furniture	2.0	2.1	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.3	6.2	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	3.0	2.9	2.8
Machinery, Except Eletrical	11.9	11.7	11.6	3.3	3.3	3.1
Metalworking Machinery	2.3	2.2	2.3	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.6	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.2	6.0	2.4	2.4	2.3
Nondurable Goods	69.8	69.5	69.2	15.2	14.9	14.1
Food and Kindred Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.7	1.6	1.6
Textile Mill Products	33.2	32.9	32.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.4	9.3	9.1	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.9	10.0	9.7	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	1.9	1.9	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.5	2.6	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.5	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.2	9.3	9.7	2.2	2.2	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.8	4.8	5.3	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.5	1.8	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.9	2.8	2.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.3	7.3	7.6	3.0	3.0	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.7	3.7	4.0	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.2	9.2	9.0	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.6	11.5	11.0	10.4	10.3	10.1
Trucking and Warehousing	4.9	4.8	4.7	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.4	3.4	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	72.7	71.6	70.6	51.5	51.0	49.2
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.0	15.7	13.3	13.0	12.5
Retail Trade	56.5	55.6	54.9	38.2	38.0	36.7
General Merchandise Stores	6.1	6.2	6.6	5.0	5.0	4.9
Food Stores	-	-	-	5.2	5.1	5.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	12.0	12.0	11.6	18.9	18.7	17.8
Banking	-	-	-	5.4	5.4	5.1
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	6.1	6.1	5.7
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	55.6	54.8	51.7	44.5	44.4	42.7
Business Services	-	-	-	11.5	11.4	11.0
Health Services	-	-	-	8.3	8.3	7.9
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	2.9
Total Government	40.0	39.7	42.0	64.4	64.2	62.1
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.4	8.4	8.0
Total State Government	13.8	13.7	12.5	36.0	35.9	35.1
Total Local Government	24.2	24.0	27.5	20.0	19.9	19.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1988

Industry	CHARLESTON Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	ROCK HILL Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	192.6	191.3	185.6	46.6	47.0	45.2
Construction	13.6	13.5	13.2	2.7	2.7	2.4
Manufacturing	20.3	20.0	19.5	13.4	13.8	13.0
Durable Goods	11.6	11.4	11.3	2.4	2.7	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.4	2.3	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.6	8.2	11.0	11.1	10.7
Food and Kindred Products	.6	.5	.4	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.6	4.7	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.3	1.3	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.1	10.0	9.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	46.6	46.3	45.8	9.6	9.6	9.3
Wholesale Trade	8.4	8.2	7.9	-	-	-
Retail Trade	38.2	38.1	37.9	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.6	8.5	8.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Services	40.9	40.7	39.2	9.7	9.7	9.5
Total Government	52.4	52.2	50.1	6.6	6.6	6.4
Total Federal Government	19.9	19.8	18.7	-	-	-
Total State Government	14.3	14.3	13.7	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.2	18.1	17.7	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	FLORENCE Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	51.4	51.5	49.9	50.3	50.3	49.5
Construction	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.1
Manufacturing	19.5	19.6	19.0	13.0	13.0	13.1
Durable Goods	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4
Nondurable Goods	14.5	14.5	14.3	8.5	8.5	8.7
Textile Mill Products	8.6	8.6	8.3	2.9	2.9	2.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.6	11.6	11.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.7
Services	7.1	7.1	6.8	8.5	8.5	8.2
Total Government	8.3	8.3	7.6	9.5	9.5	8.9

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1988

Industry	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Net Change From Mar. 1988	Net Change From Apr. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	669.7	663.7	646.9	6.0	22.8
Total Private	520.8	515.0	496.7	5.8	24.1
Construction	7.1	7.0	7.1	0.1	0.0
Manufacturing	153.0	153.4	149.9	-0.4	3.1
Durable Goods	40.0	40.0	38.2	0.0	1.8
Lumber and Wood Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.2	9.2	8.6	0.0	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.6	12.4	11.7	0.2	0.9
Instruments and Related Products	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	113.0	113.4	111.7	-0.4	1.3
Food and Kindred Products	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	45.3	45.7	45.0	-0.4	0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.6	11.7	11.4	-0.1	0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.1	13.1	12.9	0.0	0.2
Knitting Mills	6.7	6.7	6.8	0.0	-0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.3	38.6	38.3	-0.3	0.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	8.7	8.6	0.0	0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.8	13.0	13.5	-0.2	-0.7
Paper and Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.8	7.5	7.2	0.3	0.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.1	13.1	12.9	0.0	0.2
Communication	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	161.7	158.3	148.5	3.4	13.2
Wholesale Trade	14.6	14.7	14.0	-0.1	0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.2	8.2	7.8	0.0	0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.4	6.5	6.2	-0.1	0.2
Retail Trade	147.1	143.6	134.5	3.5	12.6
General Merchandise Stores	24.4	24.4	23.3	0.0	1.1
Food Stores	21.0	20.9	20.4	0.1	0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	41.1	40.6	39.8	0.5	1.3
Banking	11.2	11.1	11.2	0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers	8.4	8.4	7.9	0.0	0.5
Services	144.4	142.2	138.1	2.2	6.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.2	13.8	14.5	1.4	0.7
Health Services	41.5	41.2	40.2	0.3	1.3
Hospitals	13.8	13.9	13.7	-0.1	0.1
Educational Services	13.5	13.6	13.6	-0.1	-0.1
Total Government	148.9	148.7	150.2	0.2	-1.3
Total Federal Government	11.4	11.4	11.6	0.0	-0.2
Total State Government	48.6	48.3	46.2	0.3	2.4
State Education	17.6	17.5	16.0	0.1	1.6
Other State Government	31.0	30.8	30.2	0.2	0.8
Total Local Government	88.9	89.0	92.4	-0.1	-3.5
Local Education	59.7	59.8	63.9	-0.1	-4.2
Other Local Government	29.2	29.2	28.5	0.0	0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

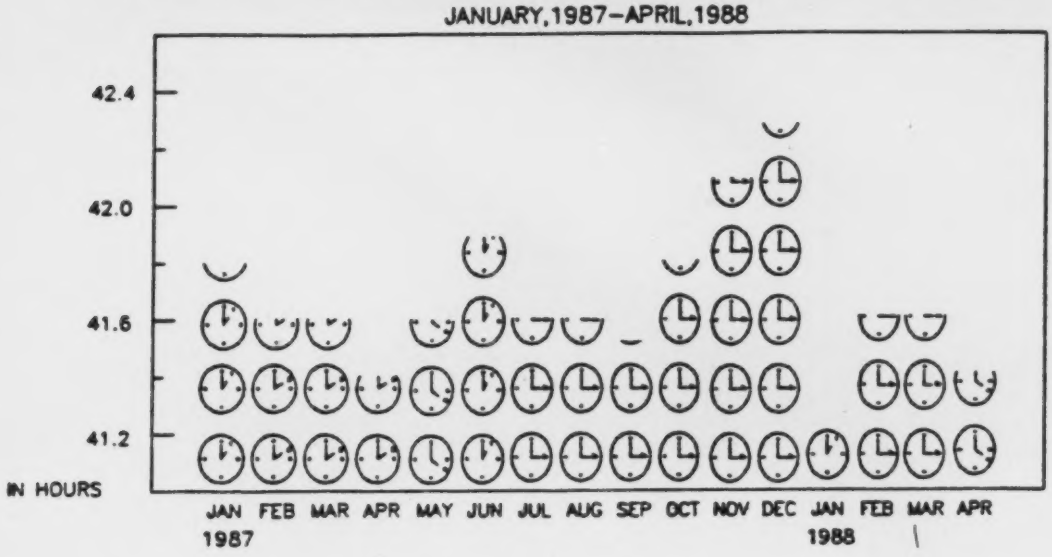
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
April, 1988

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
MANUFACTURING	294.1	294.8	288.6	342.38	343.62	333.27	41.4	41.6	41.4	8.27	8.26	8.05
DURABLE GOODS	98.4	98.2	94.6	359.54	359.53	347.28	42.6	42.7	42.3	8.44	8.42	8.21
Lumber and Wood Products	12.1	12.3	12.6	309.00	310.58	308.79	41.2	41.3	42.3	7.50	7.52	7.30
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.0	284.21	290.90	270.92	40.2	40.8	39.9	7.07	7.13	6.79
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.5	8.3	8.4	414.60	422.51	409.84	44.2	44.9	44.5	9.38	9.41	9.21
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	12.0	11.4	339.86	338.62	319.14	40.8	40.7	39.4	8.33	8.32	8.10
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.0	22.8	21.3	385.88	385.42	365.40	43.9	44.2	43.5	8.79	8.72	8.40
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	4.3	386.21	387.41	356.97	44.7	45.1	43.8	8.64	8.59	8.15
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.2	16.9	16.0	333.26	334.90	309.67	42.4	42.5	40.8	7.86	7.88	7.59
Instruments and Related Products	4.7	4.8	4.8	346.46	338.02	329.26	43.2	42.2	40.8	8.02	8.01	8.07
NONDURABLE GOODS	195.7	196.6	194.0	333.74	335.79	327.18	40.8	41.1	41.0	8.18	8.17	7.98
Food and Kindred Products	10.2	10.3	10.3	300.70	307.22	281.95	40.2	40.8	39.6	7.48	7.53	7.12
Textile Mill Products	93.1	93.7	92.6	314.52	315.65	311.41	40.9	41.1	41.8	7.69	7.68	7.45
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.2	25.3	24.8	320.54	320.90	318.00	41.2	41.3	42.4	7.78	7.77	7.50
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.4	27.5	26.9	327.24	327.64	327.02	40.6	40.7	41.5	8.06	8.05	7.88
Knitting Mills	8.5	8.5	8.6	276.31	281.70	275.53	39.7	40.3	40.4	6.96	6.99	6.82
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.2	12.4	12.6	332.11	330.12	319.20	42.2	42.0	42.0	7.87	7.86	7.60
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.3	3.2	315.42	315.46	297.60	40.7	40.6	40.0	7.75	7.77	7.44
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.5	8.6	278.88	281.39	287.94	40.3	40.9	43.3	6.92	6.88	6.65
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.8	38.0	37.7	203.86	204.75	193.20	37.2	37.5	36.8	5.48	5.46	5.25
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.9	8.7	195.24	202.29	191.26	36.7	37.6	38.1	5.32	5.38	5.02
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.1	12.2	12.7	177.74	178.72	171.11	36.2	36.4	35.5	4.91	4.91	4.82
Paper and Allied Products	11.3	11.5	11.3	555.96	547.01	524.07	45.2	44.8	43.6	12.30	12.21	12.02
Printing and Publishing	5.9	5.9	5.9	326.24	339.68	328.32	37.2	38.6	38.4	8.77	8.80	8.55
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.7	19.7	19.5	516.52	525.38	503.76	42.9	43.6	42.8	12.04	12.05	11.77

Note: See technical notes on final page.

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

JANUARY, 1987–APRIL, 1988



SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

JANUARY, 1987–APRIL, 1988

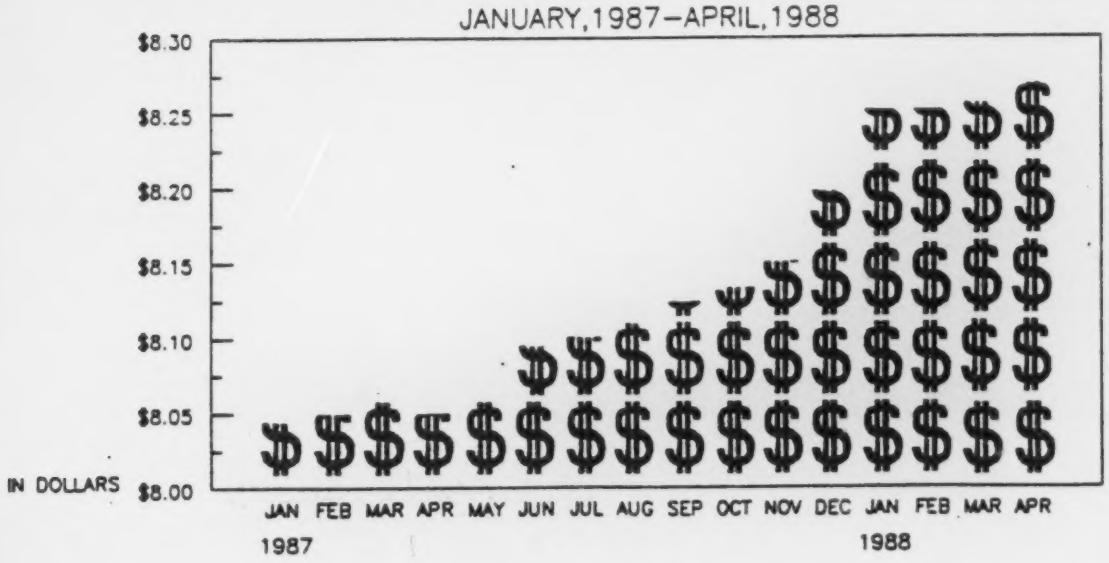


TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
April, 1988

CHARLESTON MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
All Manufacturing	14.4	14.6	14.1	371.37	379.31	379.61	40.9	41.5	41.9	9.08	9.14	9.06
Durable Goods	8.8	9.0	8.7	367.59	379.31	369.37	42.3	43.3	43.1	8.69	8.76	8.57
Nondurable Goods	5.6	5.6	5.4	376.94	378.28	395.01	38.7	38.6	39.9	9.74	9.80	9.90

COLUMBIA MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
All Manufacturing	21.1	20.9	20.3	345.69	342.38	320.72	41.4	41.4	40.7	8.35	8.27	7.88
Durable Goods	9.8	9.9	9.7	325.56	317.09	300.12	40.9	40.6	41.0	7.96	7.81	7.32
Fabricated Metal Products	2.2	2.1	2.1	311.54	312.34	299.83	38.7	38.8	40.3	8.05	8.05	7.44
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.6	1.6	340.63	332.29	340.62	40.6	39.7	42.0	8.39	8.37	8.11
Nondurable Goods	11.3	11.0	10.6	363.66	365.43	340.17	41.8	42.1	40.4	8.70	8.68	8.42
Textile Mill Products	1.9	1.9	1.7	320.54	322.56	295.51	41.9	42.0	41.1	7.65	7.68	7.19
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	1.9	1.9	194.34	196.91	183.26	39.5	39.7	37.4	4.92	4.96	4.90

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
All Manufacturing	76.0	75.9	75.2	341.54	342.77	330.34	41.6	41.7	41.5	8.21	8.22	7.96
Durable Goods	22.6	22.6	22.0	370.22	368.92	343.16	43.3	43.3	41.9	8.55	8.52	8.19
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.5	8.5	8.5	417.24	412.68	363.80	45.5	45.5	42.7	9.17	9.07	8.52
Nondurable Goods	53.4	53.3	53.2	328.85	332.50	324.62	40.8	41.1	41.3	8.06	8.09	7.86
Textile Mill Products	28.8	28.6	28.2	319.39	323.33	310.91	41.0	41.4	41.4	7.79	7.81	7.51
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.6	8.4	8.3	317.20	323.18	309.42	40.0	40.6	40.5	7.93	7.96	7.64
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.4	9.5	9.2	339.15	343.20	329.13	42.5	42.9	42.8	7.98	8.00	7.69
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	228.82	221.38	240.53	33.6	32.7	35.9	6.81	6.77	6.70
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	2.9	325.16	327.96	308.67	44.0	44.2	42.4	7.39	7.42	7.28
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.5	7.6	7.9	185.64	184.57	195.20	35.7	35.7	38.2	5.20	5.17	5.11
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.4	149.07	151.31	146.86	33.2	33.7	34.8	4.49	4.49	4.22
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.3	4.3	4.5	442.12	436.48	430.52	42.8	42.5	42.5	10.33	10.27	10.13

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
APRIL, 1988

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	APR. 1988	MAR. 1988	APR. 1987	APR. 1988	MAR. 1988	APR. 1987	APR. 1988	MAR. 1988	APR. 1987
Abbeville	6,840	6,820	6,480	3,550	3,610	3,410	3,290	3,210	3,070
Aiken	46,200	46,400	45,600	17,500	17,700	17,600	28,700	28,700	28,000
Allendale	3,140	3,080	3,070	1,210	1,200	1,190	1,930	1,880	1,880
Anderson	51,400	51,500	49,900	19,500	19,600	19,000	31,900	31,900	30,900
Bamberg	4,350	4,300	4,190	1,470	1,480	1,440	2,880	2,820	2,750
Barnwell	7,230	7,140	7,180	3,220	3,200	3,250	4,010	3,940	3,930
Beaufort	31,400	30,850	30,490	1,000	1,020	1,010	30,400	29,830	29,480
Berkeley	24,900	24,800	23,500	6,100	6,000	5,800	18,800	18,800	17,700
Calhoun	4,120	4,070	4,010	2,160	2,150	2,320	1,960	1,920	1,690
Charleston	149,800	148,800	144,800	9,500	9,300	9,300	140,300	139,500	135,500
Cherokee	17,740	17,610	17,250	8,740	8,770	8,500	9,000	8,840	8,750
Chester	12,040	11,890	11,580	5,490	5,510	5,550	6,550	6,380	6,030
Chesterfield	13,990	13,710	12,970	7,660	7,580	7,240	6,330	6,130	5,730
Clarendon	6,930	6,850	6,360	1,440	1,440	1,470	5,490	5,410	4,890
Colleton	10,200	10,040	9,250	2,360	2,370	2,180	7,840	7,670	7,070
Darlington	21,130	20,780	19,760	7,220	7,200	7,050	13,910	13,580	12,710
Dillon	9,550	9,580	9,350	3,550	3,720	3,580	6,000	5,860	5,770
Dorchester	17,900	17,700	17,300	4,700	4,700	4,400	13,200	13,000	12,900
Edgefield	4,870	4,810	4,540	1,970	1,980	2,050	2,900	2,830	2,490
Fairfield	6,450	6,350	6,240	2,280	2,280	2,200	4,170	4,070	4,040
Florence	50,300	50,300	49,500	13,000	13,000	13,100	37,300	37,300	36,400
Georgetown	16,910	16,640	15,860	4,610	4,620	4,350	12,300	12,020	11,510
Greenville	181,200	179,000	175,800	51,600	51,300	51,000	129,600	127,700	124,800
Greenwood	29,380	29,170	27,870	11,750	11,900	11,710	17,630	17,270	16,160
Hampton	5,370	5,300	4,960	1,650	1,670	1,640	3,720	3,630	3,320
Horry	58,400	55,970	57,780	5,530	5,510	5,390	52,870	50,460	52,390
Jasper	3,800	3,730	3,490	350	360	250	3,450	3,370	3,240
Kershaw	16,370	16,280	15,030	6,760	6,780	6,410	9,610	9,500	8,620
Lancaster	17,890	17,580	17,570	8,200	8,140	8,220	9,690	9,440	9,350
Laurens	18,130	17,840	17,790	7,730	7,710	7,550	10,400	10,130	10,240
Lee	3,370	3,300	3,120	1,020	1,000	970	2,350	2,300	2,150
Lexington	53,800	53,300	52,200	14,400	14,400	13,900	39,400	38,900	38,300
McCormick	2,000	1,980	1,850	770	770	760	1,230	1,210	1,090
Marion	11,590	11,610	11,460	5,250	5,240	5,160	6,340	6,370	6,300
Marlboro	9,300	9,190	8,510	4,450	4,470	4,320	4,850	4,720	4,190
Newberry	12,210	12,000	11,170	5,300	5,300	4,900	6,910	6,700	6,270
Oconee	23,730	23,310	22,640	10,020	9,900	9,950	13,710	13,410	12,690
Orangeburg	29,500	29,120	28,360	9,240	9,320	9,120	20,260	19,800	19,240
Pickens	33,800	33,500	34,300	12,000	12,000	11,700	21,800	21,500	22,600
Richland	180,400	179,600	172,300	15,600	15,500	14,700	164,800	164,100	157,600
Saluda	3,600	3,540	3,300	1,390	1,380	1,350	2,210	2,160	1,950
Spartanburg	100,200	99,300	96,900	37,500	37,300	36,700	62,700	62,000	60,200
Sumter	31,640	31,610	30,630	8,800	8,770	8,520	22,840	22,840	22,110
Union	10,480	10,480	10,290	5,810	5,800	5,610	4,670	4,680	4,680
Williamsburg	10,610	10,490	10,210	4,320	4,230	4,110	6,290	6,260	6,100
York	46,600	47,000	45,200	13,400	13,800	13,000	33,200	33,200	32,200

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
APRIL, 1988

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	APR. 1988	MAR. 1988	APR. 1987	APR. 1988	MAR. 1988	APR. 1987	APR. 1988	MAR. 1988	APR. 1987
ABBEVILLE	10,670	10,740	10,460	640	680	820	6.0	6.3	7.8
AIKEN	59,900	59,730	59,580	3,710	3,830	3,140	6.2	6.4	5.3
ALLENDALE	4,670	4,630	4,740	280	300	380	5.9	6.5	8.0
ANDERSON	66,630	67,110	66,680	2,800	3,490	3,890	4.2	5.2	5.8
BAMBERG	6,470	6,500	6,520	440	510	630	6.8	7.8	9.6
BARNWELL	8,560	8,650	8,900	550	680	790	6.4	7.9	8.9
BEAUFORT	34,370	34,280	34,630	980	1,200	1,350	2.8	3.5	3.9
BERKELEY	52,430	51,870	51,350	1,920	1,880	2,440	3.7	3.6	4.7
CALHOUN	5,260	5,230	5,210	290	300	350	5.4	5.7	6.8
CHARLESTON	137,620	137,360	133,910	5,520	6,640	6,010	4.0	4.8	4.5
CHEROKEE	22,720	22,970	22,710	990	1,240	1,170	4.4	5.4	5.1
CHESTER	13,950	13,980	14,030	840	910	1,120	6.0	6.5	8.0
CHESTERFIELD	20,560	20,540	19,770	850	1,070	1,060	4.1	5.2	5.4
CLARENDON	12,230	12,310	11,810	730	890	1,050	6.0	7.2	8.9
COLLETON	19,120	19,080	17,940	890	950	1,360	4.6	5.0	7.6
DARLINGTON	28,150	28,080	27,380	1,650	1,830	2,120	5.9	6.5	7.7
DILLON	14,910	15,020	15,020	1,160	1,140	1,360	7.8	7.6	9.1
DORCHESTER	35,000	34,670	34,310	1,230	1,260	1,620	3.5	3.6	4.7
EDGEFIELD	7,570	7,590	7,280	310	370	330	4.1	4.9	4.5
FAIRFIELD	8,670	8,670	8,750	580	640	700	6.7	7.3	8.0
FLORENCE	54,760	54,930	54,900	2,840	3,310	3,790	5.2	6.0	6.9
GEORGETOWN	22,100	22,710	21,590	1,510	2,270	1,910	6.8	10.0	8.8
GREENVILLE	166,900	165,290	165,640	5,390	6,040	6,500	3.2	3.7	3.9
GREENWOOD	29,610	29,640	28,760	1,700	1,690	1,800	5.7	5.7	6.3
HAMPTON	7,230	7,220	7,000	410	440	590	5.7	6.1	8.5
HORRY	67,040	66,470	67,860	3,540	5,100	3,880	5.3	7.7	5.7
JASPER	6,730	6,820	6,450	270	390	380	4.0	5.8	5.9
KERSHAW	19,280	19,460	18,330	910	1,030	1,140	4.7	5.3	6.2
LANCASTER	24,580	24,290	25,250	1,280	1,200	1,970	5.2	4.9	7.8
LAURENS	22,050	21,980	22,320	1,150	1,220	1,490	5.2	5.6	6.7
LEE	8,030	7,990	7,920	340	420	540	4.2	5.3	6.8
LEXINGTON	95,750	94,900	92,720	2,590	2,620	2,940	2.7	2.8	3.2
McCORMICK	13,080	13,250	2,710	1,260	1,480	260	9.7	11.2	9.6
MARION	2,790	2,840	14,500	230	300	1,600	8.4	10.7	11.0
MARLBORO	14,710	14,540	12,000	1,830	1,560	950	12.4	10.7	7.9
NEWBERRY	15,790	15,770	14,980	650	780	940	4.1	4.9	6.3
OCONEE	28,700	28,730	28,420	1,200	1,460	1,750	4.2	5.1	6.2
ORANGEBURG	39,480	39,650	39,200	2,760	3,150	3,370	7.0	7.9	8.6
PICKENS	47,440	46,460	46,880	2,480	2,130	2,580	5.2	4.6	5.5
RICHLAND	138,670	137,780	134,300	5,130	5,480	5,590	3.7	4.0	4.2
SALUDA	7,960	7,960	7,530	320	420	320	4.0	5.2	4.2
SPARTANBURG	108,800	108,370	109,990	3,030	4,080	5,780	2.8	3.8	5.3
SUMTER	36,000	36,120	35,160	2,050	2,400	2,630	5.7	6.6	7.5
UNION	14,120	14,300	14,320	720	960	1,070	5.1	6.7	7.5
WILLIAMSBURG	16,490	16,460	16,120	1,110	1,360	1,250	6.7	8.3	7.8
YORK	69,210	68,160	67,950	3,000	2,370	3,870	4.3	3.5	5.7

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
APRIL, 1988

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	APR. 1988	MAR. 1988	APR. 1987	APR. 1988	MAR. 1988	APR. 1987	APR. 1988	MAR. 1988	APR. 1987	APR. 1988	MAR. 1988	APR. 1987
ANDERSON	12,810	12,940	12,890	12,110	12,070	11,910	700	870	980	5.5	6.8	7.6
CHARLESTON	36,830	36,750	35,830	35,390	35,020	34,260	1,440	1,730	1,570	3.9	4.7	4.4
COLUMBIA	45,300	45,030	43,910	43,300	42,890	41,730	2,000	2,140	2,180	4.4	4.7	5.0
FLORENCE	15,100	15,140	15,120	14,360	14,270	14,130	740	860	990	4.9	5.7	6.5
GREENVILLE	32,360	32,080	32,160	31,110	30,670	30,650	1,250	1,410	1,510	3.9	4.4	4.7
MYRTLE BEACH	12,150	11,950	12,280	11,700	11,300	11,780	450	650	490	3.7	5.4	4.0
NORTH CHARLESTON	21,970	22,030	21,440	20,630	20,420	19,980	1,340	1,610	1,460	6.1	7.3	6.8
ROCK HILL	22,030	21,660	21,690	20,900	20,760	20,220	1,130	900	1,470	5.1	4.1	6.8
SPARTANBURG	22,150	22,110	22,510	21,410	21,110	21,090	740	1,000	1,420	3.4	4.5	6.3
SUMTER	10,920	10,960	10,670	10,280	10,210	9,850	640	750	820	5.9	6.8	7.7

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1987 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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